



Wm. H. Jacoby, Editor.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9th, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the absence of the Editor, little can be said respecting Doctor John's last effort in this paper. We can only say to the people of Columbia County that the Republican refuses to give in its support to the Union and the Constitution as our Fathers gave them to us, and that the editor of that Revolutionary sheet glories in his shame as being an Abolitionist.

Democratic State Convention. At the Democratic State Convention held in Harrisburg on the Fourth of July, Hon. Isaac Slenker of Union County was nominated for Auditor General, and Col. James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, for Surveyor General. Sound Democratic, and of course opposed to treason whether in an abolitionist or a secessionist. Look out for such a majority next fall as Pennsylvania never saw. We append the resolutions adopted by the Convention to the proceedings. It will be seen that they are Union through the hours and to the marrow. Read them. They are worthy the days of Andrew Jackson.

The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers.

The title of this regiment would, at the first blush, appear to be an anomaly in the army of the United States. The supposition that one thousand citizens of the nullifying, rebellious State of South Carolina could be found to muster under the "Star Spangled Banner," is one so far remote from the range of probabilities, that the bewildered reader may pause in doubt, after reading the caption of this article. Gentle reader, although there is such a corps as the "First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers," we do not desire to mystify you—we will explain.

Gen. Hunter has organized, at Port Royal a regiment, composed of runaway slaves, mostly pressed into the U. S. service, who are armed and equipped at the cost of the United States. This negro regiment is officered by non commissioned officers taken from the Pennsylvania and New York regiments, and who have been promoted for that purpose by Gen. Hunter, to the rank of captains, first and second lieutenants. The regiment is commanded by Col. Fessenden, a son of Senator Fessenden, of the State of Maine.

At first the negroes, like children fond of toys, were pleased with the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." But when they were brought down to the drill, their unconquerable dislike of all labor, got the better of their love of glory, and so, on all favorable opportunities, they ran away. This valiant regiment, originally consisting of some nine hundred men, has already dwindled down to three hundred. The untiring efforts of Colonel Fessenden and of the white gentleman, in command, have signally failed before the vis inertiae of the black rank and file. The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers is afflicted with the galloping consumption, and, before an official report can be had of Gen. Hunter of its existence it will be non est. The philanthropic efforts of the Massachusetts school masters who repaired to Port Royal with primer, slate and pencil in hand, to teach the black idea how to shoot in the South as vigorously as in the New England States, and to draw fat salaries for the same have met with as little success in teaching the art of peace as our officers in their attempt to teach the art of war.

These combined efforts, on the part of the civil and military power, to raise the blacks to the level of the whites, are sad failures. The white officers of the black regiment are disgusted, and may well exclaim, with Falsiaff, "If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a soused gunner." Will not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." Although they may not march through Coventry with them, that's flat." Although they may not march through Coventry with them, that's flat.

The summing up of all these facts shows that there are some 5,000 runaway negroes at Port Royal and vicinity, who, with praiseworthy appetites, eat up Uncle Sam's rations and in return, ask in all the luxury of African laziness in the rays of the broiling sun. But when these dearly beloved objects of Abolition's most tender cares are asked to drill, or work, or learn, they skeddaddle to the swamps, and negatively leave their benefactors down to attempt to do these practical results of Abolition theory.

In this late disastrous experiment of our Abolition friends at Port Royal, the impossibility of raising the blacks to the level of the whites having become apparent there is nothing left for them but to attempt to pull the whites down to the level of the blacks. With the view to the accomplishment of this laudable object, we would advise the immediate resignation of Col. Fessenden, and of the Yankee Superintendent of negro schools, and the appointment, in their places, respectively, of the Hon. Isaac Slenker, who has long since reached the moral level calculated to qualify them for the satisfactory realization of this new experiment.

THE WAR NEWS.

BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND.

The close of the past week was marked by important events before Richmond, prominent among which was a battle, continuing through two days. Gen. McClellan has contracted his lines and massed his troops between the Chickahominy and James Rivers—the latter of which will constitute his base of operation until the fall of the rebel Capital, which cannot apparently be long delayed. While Howe has been abandoned, and the right wing of the army has been drawn across the Chickahominy—not without considerable loss of life, but still slight, it is believed, in comparison with that of the rebels. The supplies for the army will hereafter be conveyed up the James River, under the protection of our gunboats. On Friday morning the rebels made the looked-for attempt to turn our right wing. The rebel division of Gen. Jackson, which must have started for Richmond immediately after the Anso in Shenandoah Valley, attacked Gen. McClellan's Division of the Pennsylvania reserves, on our extreme right. The action lasted for three hours, and was brilliantly successful on our part. Jackson was repulsed and severely punished. The rebels then made a general attack on our right wing, which was composed of Gen. Fitz John Porter's army corps. A severe battle ensued, in which the rebels suffered severely. In the midst of the battle Gen. McClellan executed the movement for which he had been preparing. His whole right wing commenced an orderly retreat, falling back until it had crossed to the south side of the Chickahominy, in the rear of his left wing and pushed on towards the James River. The movement was carried out in excellent style, everything valuable being secured, and the rebels repulsed in their attacks upon our rear guard. The evacuation of the White House was completed on Saturday, all that was valuable being carried away, and the remnants not worth moving burned in this destruction the White House itself shared, some unauthorized persons having set fire to it in the confusion. Our troops there were finally put on board steamers and taken to Yorktown.

A correspondent of the New York Times thus describes the battle on Thursday: About 2 o'clock, the rebels, who had crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, two miles below Mechanicsville, attacked with artillery from across the river, and with a strong infantry force, the regiments composing the First Brigade of McClellan's Division—the Bucktails, the Tenth, Eighth, Ninth and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiments. They were promptly met by the Pennsylvanians, who fought them for two hours, when the Second and Third Brigades of McClellan's Division, comprising six regiments, reinforced their hard pressed comrades, and fought them until evening, repulsing them at every point. Our men suffered a very considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, something like three hundred—the figure is merely estimated—but were ready for further work this morning and in high spirits. The Bucktails were especially unfortunate.—Two companies of them were surrounded by the rebels. One of them succeeded in escaping, but the other, Company K, fell into the clutches of the Confederates. The Captain of the Company, Capt. Irving, after he had been taken, took advantage of a temporary confusion and made good his escape. First Lieutenant Welch, of the same company, was left in the hands of the rebels.

After holding the enemy in check for four hours, McClellan's Division was reinforced by two brigades from General Fitz John Porter, and the rebels were again driven back, they making a further attack, with a heavy loss. During the action a severe cannonading was kept up by both parties, the rebels, however, failing to do much damage with their shells. They advanced upon us in great force. It is estimated that at least 30,000 men were brought by them into the fight, to make a desperate effort to flank our right. Our far inferior force however, held them effectually in check and eventually drove them back.

Among the killed on the National side were Gen. McQuaid and Col. S. W. Black. The latter was a well-known politician and orator in this State, served the country faithfully during the Mexican war, was Governor of Nebraska for four years, and was a brave, patriotic and generous man.

A rebel force of 30,000 men under Pillow is strongly entrenched at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Gen. Halleck is preparing to attack and capture the rebels, who have sent all the non-combatants out of the city and threaten a desperate resistance.

BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

The United States troops under Gen. Benham made an attack at four o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant upon the rebel battery on James Island, and were repulsed, after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of six hundred and sixty-eight killed and wounded, and missing. The Michigan Eight Regiment suffered very severely, having but two hundred and fifty men left to answer to roll-call. The New York Seventy-ninth, also suffered severely.—Being unable to carry the enemy's works, the Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

A correspondent of the New York Times says: The repulse of the National forces near Charleston gives great concern in Washington. The ingrates of that region should have had no further humiliation of the old flag to gloat over. Enough is not known to enable the country to decide with whom the blame rests; but I can assure you of two facts: that the best judges of our military leaders never have thought General Hunter equal to the command of any military department, and Gen. Benham is regarded as altogether too rash, too excitable, too lacking in ballast, and too eager for distinction, to make it safe to put large bodies of men in his hands.

300,000 MORE MEN WANTED.

In accordance with the request of the Governors of eighteen States of the Union, that an additional military force be called for, "to garrison and hold all of the numerous cities and military positions that have been captured by our armies, and speedily crush out the rebellion still in existence," the President of the United States has issued his proclamation that a force of three hundred thousand men additional to those now in the field, be at once raised for active service. "The crisis of the rebellion," as the gubernatorial memorial says "is now at hand," and there is no doubt that the country will speedily respond to this renewed call upon its patriotism.

FREMONT AGAIN IN A PET.—Thank fortune, Fremont, the Republican pet, has again resigned his command, and his staff of rampart Abolitionists have gone with him. Joy go with them! Neither Fremont nor his staff ever cared a tinker's curse for the Union, and only joined the army to "crush out slavery," and make Fremont the Republican secession candidate for the Presidency. The Ledger thus speaks of this Republican General and his staff:

GONE WITH ALL HIS STAFF.—It is announced that Gen. Fremont withdrawing all his staff did the same thing, and have left the service, as they did when he was superseded in Missouri. If these officers' personal attachment to Gen. Fremont is greater than to the country in whose service they were supposed to be engaged, they can be easily spared. The Government should easily have obligations to exist in its public servants greater than those they owe to the country. The war we are engaged in is put down forever just such pretensions as these on the part of the rebels, who recognize a stronger attachment due to the individual State they reside in, than they do to the Union, for no government can exist securely upon such secondary claims to the loyalty of its citizens. Men who cannot sink their local pride and personal attachment, in the larger obligation of duty which comprehends the whole country, have not the true notion of loyalty which should inspire the citizens of a country like this.

We do not see that the friends of Gen. Fremont have had anything to complain of in the action of the government. It took him from civil ranks, gave him a command superior to many better known and able Generals, longer in the army and next in order of promotion according to the rules of the service. The Government did this in the hope that the extravagant expectations Gen. Fremont's friends had of his military abilities, would be borne out if a favorable opportunity were afforded. These expectations have not been realized, for Fremont's operations in the valley of the Shenandoah, however brilliant, have not been so entirely successful as to create unbounded confidence in his capacity as a military commander. The country at this time cannot pause to consider mere questions of military etiquette or of military rank. It is believed to exist in Gen. Pope, and General Pope therefore is raised to chief command. If he should fail, he, in turn, will be superseded, but as the position is created for the public service, and not for any individual's personal gratification, no one has a right to take offence and retire from subordinate position because a better man than he is presumed to be, is promoted into the situation.—If this were so, our military officers of subordinate rank would be warred in a general resignation every time a better officer was placed over their heads. Most military men of discretion submit to such things as necessary and proper.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call issued by the Democratic State Central Committee, the delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock on the 4th of July, and were called to order by the Hon. W. H. Welsh.

On motion of Mr. Seagriff, Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny county, was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman.

On motion, the following temporary Secretaries were elected: Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; Truman Purdy, of Northumberland; J. F. Orr, of Clinton; A. J. Gerritson, of Susquehanna, and T. W. Sutton, of Philadelphia.

On motion, the list of delegates was called over alphabetically, from which the following was compiled: SENATORIAL. Philadelphia—Richard Vaux, N. K. Shoemaker, John Apple and Robert E. Wright. Chester and Delaware—John D. Evans. Montgomery—E. L. Acker. Bucks—Samuel Darrah. Lehigh and Northampton—Robert McDowell. Berks—Philip K. Miller. Schuylkill—G. D. B. Keim. Carbon, Monroe Pike and Wayne—John Smith. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—C. L. Ward. Luzerne—David R. Randall. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—A. M. Benton. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—S. T. Shugert. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—John G. Freeze.

Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin—Samuel Heppburn. Dauphin, and Lebanon—Wm. K. Wilson. Lancaster—W. W. Brown, J. E. Brennan. York—W. S. Picking. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—John Orr. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—W. J. Bear. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—James Potts. Indiana and Armstrong—J. Alexandra Fulton. Westmoreland and Fayette—Samuel A. Gilmore. Washington and Greens—Wm. Patterson.

Allegheny—Geo. W. Cass, R. H. Kerr. Beaver and Butler—Robert Montgomery. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Wm. McKnight. Erie and Crawford—Pearson Church. Clarion, Forest, Jefferson and Elk—K. L. Blood.

ADAMS—Jacob Bushby. ALLEGHENY—James F. Richards, Jas. Irwin, Dr. Penny, Samuel Ross, Samuel Harper. BEAVER—Wm. Leaf. BEDFORD—Jacob Reed. BERKS—Wm. Albright, A. G. Green, Daniel Ermentrout. BLAIR—Wm. Forbes. BRADFORD—Julius Russell, S. Rockwell. BUCKS—Jesse W. Knight, Edward T. Hess. BUTLER—James M. Bredin, Jacob Zeigler. CAMBRIA—John Fenlon. CENTRE—Ira C. Mitchell. CHESTER—James D. Jones, John D. Laver-Joseph P. Walton. CLARION, FOREST and JEFFERSON—C. L. Lambertson. CLEARFIELD, MCKEAN and ELK—G. T. McCoy, J. T. Leonard. CLINTON—J. H. Orvis. COLUMBIA, MONTOUR, WYOMING and SULLIVAN—Peter Ent, George D. Jackson. CRAWFORD—Cumberland—Thomas O'Bryan. DAUPHIN—Geo. A. L. Roomfort, J. C. M'Alarney. DELAWARE—William Young. ERIE—Wm. Patton, W. A. Galbraith. FAYETTE—T. B. Seagriff. FRANKLIN and FULTON—Hiram Keyser, H. G. Smith. GREENE—Jos. G. Gearhart. HUNTINGDON—J. Simpson Africa. INDIANA—Cyrus Clark. LANCASTER—Samuel E. Keller, George L. Eckert, James P. Andrews, G. J. Brush. LAWRENCE—D. S. Morris. LEBANON—S. T. McAdams. LEHIGH and CARBON—Herman Rapp, S. E. Sites. LUZERNE—O. S. Dodson, Stanley Woodward, and Henry Wilbur. LYCOMING—John Piatt. MERCER—J. M. Arthur. MIFFLIN—George Bates. MONROE and PIKE—James H. Walton. MONTGOMERY—George Lower, George W. Wimpley, and L. H. Davis. NORTHAMPTON—Dr. A. Stout, J. A. Sietor. NORTHUMBERLAND—Truman H. Purdy. PERRY—J. A. Magee. PHILADELPHIA—J. Foster, Jesse Johnson, Andrew Miller, J. P. Delany, E. R. Helm, bold, Samuel Thompson, G. Benner, Wm. H. Souder, John H. Platt, Anthony J. Lechner, A. D. Boileau, W. A. Snyder, John P. Sutton, W. F. Scheible, Thomas J. Roberts, Geo. F. Borie and Michael Arnold. SCHUYLKILL—Jas. J. Conner, Jonathan Johnson, and Frank P. Dawees. SOMERSET—A. H. Coffroth. SUSQUEHANNA—A. J. Gerritson. TIOPA and POTTER—H. A. Guernsey. UNION, JUNIATA and SNYDER—James H. Young, J. H. Sheppard. VENANGO—Arnold Plumer. WARREN—J. Y. James. WASHINGTON—G. W. Miller, A. H. Eckert. WYRNE—James R. Dickson. WESTMORELAND and ARMSTRONG—Jacob Turner, John McFarland, J. A. McCulloch. YORK—Adam Ebaugh, S. N. Bailey.

Hon. S. A. Gilmore, of Fayette, offered a resolution that a committee of thirty-three be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention. Also, a resolution to appoint a committee to draft resolutions. The first resolution was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Lambertson, of Clarion, offered to amend, "that the Convention do now proceed to elect a permanent President." After some debate, the resolution of Mr. Lambertson was adopted. The following nominations were then made: Mr. Lambertson nominated Hon. F. W. Hughes. Mr. Lechler " Hon. Richard Vaux. Gen. J. Y. James " Gen. G. W. Cass. Ira C. Mitchell " James Y. James. A. H. Coffroth " Samuel Heppburn. Gen. James withdrew his name. Gen. Cass withdrew his name. Hon. Samuel Heppburn withdrew his name.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the nomination of Mr. Hughes be made unanimous. Objections being made, Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion, when the Convention proceeded to vote for a permanent President, with the following result: Hon. F. W. Hughes 93 votes. Hon. R. Vaux 21 " S. Heppburn 11 " Arnold Plumer 1 " Jacob Zeigler 1 "

Mr. Huges having a majority of all votes, was declared elected. On motion of Mr. Richards of Allegheny, the nomination of Mr. Hughes was made unanimous. The President elect was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Vaux and Heppburn. On taking the chair, Mr. Hughes returned his thanks, in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Seagriff offered a resolution in relation to substitutes from Philadelphia.—The resolution gave rise to considerable debate.

A. J. Gerritson, of Susquehanna, moved as a modification that a committee of five be appointed in each case, which was agreed to. The Chair appointed Messrs. Gerritson, Seagriff, Lambertson, Biddle and Leaf. The motion recurring on officers for permanent organization, the President decided that so much of Mr. Gilmore's resolution as contemplated the appointment of thirty-three delegates by the members of the Convention, being one from each Senatorial District, to select permanent officers, and a committee to draft resolutions had carried. After some debate, on motion of Mr. Vaux, the Convention took a recess for ten minutes, to enable the delegates to select their committee men.

During the recess, the President announced it as his decision that the resolu-

tion contemplated the appointment of two committees—one to select officers, and the other to draft resolutions. On the re-assembling of the Convention, the following Committees were announced:

ON RESOLUTIONS. 1st Dist.—R. Vaux, E. Helmholdt, Klime Shoemaker, W. H. Snyder, Albert Boileau, J. F. Platt, Geo. F. Young, W. F. Scheible. 2nd District—John D. Lafferty, Wm. Young, Geo. Lower, Dr. G. W. Wimpley, Samuel Darrah, Edward T. Hess, Dr. A. Stout, Herman Rapp, A. G. Green, D. Zimmerman, James Kyon, G. D. B. Keim, T. E. Sites, John Smith, C. L. Ward, John Russell, C. L. Ward, O. S. Dodson, W. L. M' Coy, A. H. Gormery, J. H. Orvis, Peter East, T. H. Prady, J. H. Young, W. K. Wilson, A. L. Roomfort, W. W. Brown, S. E. Keller, J. H. Bretneman, Geo. L. Eckert, W. Adams, Ebaugh, W. S. Picking, H. Z. Smith, H. C. Keyser, W. J. Bear, J. Simpson Africa, James Potts, J. T. Leonard, J. A. Fulton, J. M. Clark, T. B. Seagriff, J. C. Clark, G. W. Miller, W. Patterson, Geo. W. Cass, R. H. Kerr, Samuel Harper, J. M. Richards, R. Montgomery, Wm. Leaf, Arnold Plumer, D. S. Morris, G. W. Galbraith, W. F. Patton, C. L. Lambertson, K. L. Blood.

After the announcement of the above Committees, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was called to order at three o'clock by the President. John Hodgson was substituted for one of the delegates from Chester who failed to arrive, owing to indisposition. General A. L. Roomfort, chairman of the committee to select permanent officers, reported the following: VICE PRESIDENT. I. Philadelphia—Jesse Johnson, A. J. Lecher, Dr. Wm. O. Snyder, Michael Arnold. II. Chester and Delaware—John Evans. III. Montgomery—Dr. E. L. Acker. IV. Bucks—Jesse W. Knight. V. Lehigh and Northampton—Robert McDowell. VI. Berks—Philip K. Miller. VII. Schuylkill—Franz P. Dewees. VIII. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—John Smith. IX. Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan—George D. Jackson. X. Luzerne—George Sanderson. XI. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—Thomas M. Biddle. XII. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—J. H. Young. XIII. Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—John G. Freeze. XIV. Cumberland, Perry, Juniata and Mifflin—John Ross. XV. Dauphin Lebanon—J. C. McAlarney. XVI. Lancaster—G. G. Bush George L. Eckert. XVII. York—S. N. Bailey. XVIII. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—John Orr. XIX. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—Jacob Reed. XX. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Wm. Forbes. XXI. Indiana and Armstrong—Joseph M. Thompson. XXII. Westmoreland and Fayette—Jacob Turner. XXIII. Washington and Greene—W. Patterson. XXIV. Allegheny—Dr. D. A. Penny, S. P. Ross. XXV. Beaver and Butler—Wm. Leaf. XXVI. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—J. M. Arthur. XXVII. Erie and Crawford—P. Church. XXVIII. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Kennedy L. Blood.

SECRETARIES. Jacob Zeigler, Butler; T. H. Purdy, Northumberland; J. H. Orvis, Clinton; A. J. Gerritson, Susquehanna; T. W. Sutton, Philadelphia; T. T. McAdams, Lebanon; Jas. Irvin, Allegheny; John P. Delany, Phila. Jacob Bushby, Adams; Wm. McKnight, Mercer; L. Davis, Montgomery; J. M. Bredin, Butler; S. Darrah, Bucks; De Loss Rockwell, Bradford. The report of the Committee was adopted. Dr. Acker offered a resolution that the Convention now proceed to general nominations for candidates to be supported by the Democracy of this Commonwealth at the October election, and that they be voted for first for Surveyor General, and next for Auditor General. Mr. Miller moved to amend by reversing the order of voting, which was agreed to. Pending the motion, a motion to postpone until the Committee on resolutions were ready, report prevailed. On motion it was resolved that an assessment of twenty five cents be made upon each member to meet necessary expenses. Mr. Coffroth offered the following: Resolved, That the Convention now proceed to the election of a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that the Committee, consisting of one member from each Senatorial District, shall be selected by the delegates. Some objection being made to the passage of the resolution, Mr. Coffroth withdrew it for the present. On motion of Mr. Coffroth, Col. Jacob Zeigler read the Declaration of Independence, at the conclusion of which a vote of thanks was tendered to him by the Convention. On motion of Mr. Miller, Gen. Roomfort was elected Treasurer of the Convention. In the absence of any other business, the President suggested the propriety of members paying in their assessments, which suggestion was immediately acted up. On motion of Dr. Snyder, the convention took a recess for fifteen minutes.

After the lapse of an hour, A. H. Coffroth moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions to ascertain how soon they would be likely to report. Agreed to. The Chair appointed A. H. Coffroth, R. M. Kerr, and Mr. Richards said committee.

In their absence, the committee on substituted Delegates reported that everything had been amicably arranged, and asked to be discharged, which was agreed to. The committee returned, and reported that the committee on Resolutions would report in ten minutes. R. H. Kerr offered the following: Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to F. M. Hutchinson for his generous exertions in facilitating, as Secretary, the business of this Convention. Which, on motion, was passed unanimously. At a quarter after 5 o'clock the Committee on resolutions, through their Chairman, Arnold Plumer, Esq., made the following report: Whereas, the American Constitution, was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity. And whereas, the only object of the Union as it was, the preservation of the Constitution as it is. Resolved, 2d. That to the end the Union be restored, and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war. Resolved, 3d. That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws. Such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs us of life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success. And those who from sectional feeling or party or private motives would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end. Resolved, 4th. That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, and that in view of the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, and throughout the country that we look for an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded. Resolved, 5th. That the party fanaticism, or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of Southern States loose to overrun the North and enter into competition with the white laboring masses, thus degrading and insulting their manhood, by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation. Resolved, 6th. That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution with returning peace and prosperity is through the overthrow of both. Resolved, 7th. The Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to any sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hopes for continued success on the agrarianism of emancipation and the hypocritical philanthropy of abolition, because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid in the subvert the Constitution and to prevent the restoration, unity, peace and concord among States and people. Resolved, 8th. That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in violation of the Constitution in states where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman in the land. Resolved, 9th. That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race, that the negro race are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration as an inferior and dependent race, that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. Resolved, 10th. That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has first been and is lawfully convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury, and that an act of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is the justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity, nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws. Resolved, 11th. That the Constitution and the laws must be preserved and maintained to the proper and rightful supremacy and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary and proper to that end. Resolved, 12th. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over, and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid loud and enthusiastic applause. On motion of Mr. Lambertson. Resolved, That this convention do now proceed to the nomination and election of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, which was agreed to. Mr. Coffroth nominated W. P. Schell, of Bedford county for Auditor General. Mr. Shumaker nominated Isaac Slenker, of Union county. Mr. Knight nominated F. Vanant. Mr. Picking nominated Col. J. Zeigler. Gen. Roomfort nominated Richardson L. Wright. The Convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result: 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. W. P. Schell - - - 24 25 30 32 29 17 Isaac Slenker - - - 18 26 32 33 42 72 F. Vanant - - - 20 15 18 12 8 60 J. Zeigler - - - 24 17 1 00 00 00 R. L. Wright - - - 39 42 46 50 46 39 J. M. Wetherell - 4 4 2 2 1 1 On the third ballot the name of Col. Zeigler was sixth ballot, Hon. Isaac Slenker,

of Union county, having received the largest number of votes, was declared nominated amid the most vociferous applause. On motion of R. H. Kerr the nomination was made unanimous. The Convention next proceeded to vote for a candidate for Surveyor General, with the following result: SURVEYOR GENERAL. 1st bal. 2nd bal. J. P. Barr 47 69 W. T. H. Pauley 25 25 Col. L. L. Tate 17 7 Dr. Chas. Hill 15 9 *J. P. Rhoades 6 " *Joel E. James 2 " *W. O. Snyder 5 " S. A. Backus 7 " Col. J. F. Harranft 2 1 *Withdrawn after the first ballot.

On the second ballot J. P. Barr, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated, amid loud and enthusiastic applause. On motion of W. K. Wilson, the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Kerr called up Mr. Coffroth's resolution, and offered a modification making the Chairman of the Convention Chairman of the State Central Committee, which was agreed to. On motion, the Convention adjourned until 8 1/2 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 8 1/2 o'clock in pursuance of adjournment, when the following persons were appointed members of the State Central Committee: F. W. Hounsa, Schuylkill, Chairman. 1. Thomas E. Gaskill, Philadelphia. Joseph Lippencot, " Simon W. Arnold, " Isaac S. Cassin, " 2. Dr. Wm. Young, Chester, Delaware Co. 3. Jesse B. Davis, Northampton, Montgomery county. 4. Dr. J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown, Bucks county. 5. Robert M'Dowall, Slatington, Lehigh county. 6. Wm. P. Albright, Reading, Pa. 7. Geo. De B. Keim, Pottsville, Pa. 8. Ephraim W. Hamlin, Bethany, Wayne county. 9. A. J. Gerritson, Montrose, Susquehanna county. 10. Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county. 11. J. Y. James, Warren, Warren county. 12. Phaon Jarrett, Lock Haven, Clinton county. 13. Thomas Chalfant, Danville, Montour county. 14. John H. Criswell, Shippensburg, Cumberland county. 15. R. A. Lambertson, Harrisburg, Dauphin county. 16. James Patterson, Oak Shade, Lancaster county. 17. John Gibson, York, York county. 18. Calvin M. Duncan, Chambersburg, Franklin county. 19. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Somerset county. 20. John Fenlon, Ebensburg, Cambria county. 21. Silas M. Clark, Indiana, Indiana Co. 22. James C. Clarke, Greenburg, Westmoreland Co. 23. Wm. Patterson, Patterson's Mills, Washington county. 24. George W. Cass, Pittsburg, do. 25. Charles Carter, Beaver, Beaver county. 26. D. S. Morris, New Castle, Lawrence county. 27. Benjamin Whitman, Erie, Erie county. 28. W. W. Barr, Clarion, Clarion county. Mr. Fulton offered the following which was adopted unanimously. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the President for the dignified, impartial and efficient manner in which he has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of his delicate position, and also to the other officers for their prompt, courteous and valuable assistance. A motion was then submitted that the Convention adjourn sine die, and resolve itself into a mass meeting. Before putting the question the president addressed the Convention in a few spirited and eloquent remarks which elicited the greatest applause, after which the Convention adjourned finally.

District Attorney. W. WIRT will be a candidate for District Attorney, at the coming fall election. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

County Commissioner. WE are authorized to announce through the columns of our paper that ROBB McHENRY, of Benton township, will be a candidate at the approaching Fall election for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, which will be held in August next, June 25, 1862.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Franklin Longenberger deceased. LETTERS of administration on the estate of Franklin Longenberger, late of Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Wm. K. Longenberger, of Beaver twp., Col. Co. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, will present them to the administrator for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately to the undersigned. Wm. K. LONGENBERGER. Adm'r. Beaver twp., July 9, 1862.

LEATHER! LEATHER! THE undersigned would announce, that he has on hand, at his Hat and Cap emporium on Main street, Bloomsburg, an assortment of different kind of leather, such as fine calf skins, morocco, [red and black] and linings, all of which he will sell cheaply than can be had elsewhere in this market. Call and examine them for yourselves. JOHN K. GIRTON. Bloomsburg, May 21, 1862. A large assortment of Ladies' Gaiters just received at \$1.00 and \$1.25 at L. T. SHARPLESS.